Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1	1. (Original) A method for treating or protecting an animal against a microbe-
2	induced disease comprising the step of inhibiting DNA methyltransferase activity in said
3	microbe.
1	2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said DNA methyltransferase is a
2	DNA adenine methyl transferase.
2	DIVA aucimie memyr transferase.
1	3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said inhibiting DNA
2	methyltransferase activity results from inhibiting DNA methyltransferase enzyme activity.
	4 (Outsing) The method of claim 1 wherein said inhibiting DNA
1	4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said inhibiting DNA
2	methyltransferase activity results from inhibiting expression of DNA methyltransferase.
1	5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said animal is a human patient.
1	6. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said microbe is a bacterium.
1	7. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein said bacterium is a gram positive
2	bacterium.
1	8. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein said gram positive bacterium is a
2	bacterium of Staphylococcus species, Streptococcus species, Bacillus species, Corynebacterium
3	species, Clostridium species, Actinomyces species, Enterococcus species, or Streptomyces
4	species.
1	9. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein said bacterium is a gram negative
2	bacterium.

1	10. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein said gram negative bacterium is a
2 b	pacterium of Acinetobacter species, Neisseria species, Pseudomonas species, Brucella species,
3 A	Agrobacterium species, Bordetella species, Escherichia species, Shigella species, Yersinia
4 s	pecies, Salmonella species, Klebsiella species, Enterobacter species, Hemophilus species,
5 P	Pasteurella species, Streptobacillus species, spirochetal species, Campylobacter species, Vibrio
6 s	pecies, or Helicobacter species.
1	11. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein said bacterium is a bacterium of
2 s	pecies Staphylococcus aureus; Staphylococcus saprophyticus; Streptococcus pyogenes;
3 S	Streptococcus agalactiae; Streptococcus pneumoniae; Enterococcus faecalis; Enterococcus
4 f	aecium; Bacillus anthracis; Acinetobacter baumanii; Corynebacterium diphtheria; Clostridium
5 p	perfringens; Clostridium botulinum; Clostridium tetani; Neisseria gonorrhoeae; Neisseria
6 <i>n</i>	neningitidis; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Legionella pneumophila; Escherichia coli; Yersinia
7 p	pestis; Haemophilus influenzae; Helicobacter pylori; Campylobacter fetus; Vibrio cholerae;
8 V	Vibrio parahemolyticus; Trepomena pallidum; Actinomyces israelii; Rickettsia prowazekii;
9 R	Rickettsia rickettsii; Chlamydia trachomatis; Chlamydia psittaci; Brucella abortus;
10 A	Agrobacterium tumefaciens; or Francisella tularensis.
1	12. (Original) A method of treating or protecting against a microbe-induced
2 d	lisease in a mammal afflicted with said disease, or at risk of becoming afflicted with said
3 d	lisease, comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective dose of a methyl
4 tı	ransferase inhibitor.
1	13. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein said DNA methyltransferase is
2 a	DNA adenine methyl transferase.
1	14. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein said inhibiting DNA
2 n	nethyltransferase activity results from inhibiting DNA methyltransferase enzyme activity.
1	15. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein said inhibiting DNA
2 n	nethyltransferase activity results from inhibiting expression of DNA methyltransferase.
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1	16. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein said animal is a human patient.
1.	17. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein said microbe is a bacterium.
1	18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein said bacterium is a gram
2	positive bacterium.
1	19. (Original) The method of claim 18 wherein said gram positive bacterium is
2	a bacterium of Staphylococcus species, Streptococcus species, Bacillus species,
3	Corynebacterium species, Clostridium species, Actinomyces species, Enterococcus species, or
4	Streptomyces species.
1	20. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein said bacterium is a gram
2	negative bacterium.
1	21. (Original) The method of claim 20 wherein said gram negative bacterium is
2	a bacterium of Acinetobacter species, Neisseria species, Pseudomonas species, Brucella
3	species, Agrobacterium species, Bordetella species, Escherichia species, Shigella species,
4	Yersinia species, Salmonella species, Klebsiella species, Enterobacter species, Hemophilus
5	species, Pasteurella species, Streptobacillus species, spirochetal species, Campylobacter
6	species, Vibrio species, or Helicobacter species.
1	22. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein said bacterium is a bacterium of
2	species Staphylococcus aureus; Staphylococcus saprophyticus; Streptococcus pyogenes;
3	Streptococcus agalactiae; Streptococcus pneumoniae; Enterococcus faecalis; Enterococcus
4	faecium; Bacillus anthracis; Acinetobacter baumanii; Corynebacterium diphtheria; Clostridium
5	perfringens; Clostridium botulinum; Clostridium tetani; Neisseria gonorrhoeae; Neisseria
6	meningitidis; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Legionella pneumophila; Escherichia coli; Yersinia
7	pestis; Haemophilus influenzae; Helicobacter pylori; Campylobacter fetus; Vibrio cholerae;
8	Vibrio parahemolyticus; Trepomena pallidum; Actinomyces israelii; Rickettsia prowazekii;
9	Rickettsia rickettsii; Chlamydia trachomatis; Chlamydia psittaci; Brucella abortus;
n	Agrobacterium tumefaciens: or Francisella tularensis

1 23. (Original) A method of reducing bacterial virulence, comprising contacting 2 bacteria with an agent that alters the bacteria's native level of DNA methyltransferase activity 3 thereby inhibiting virulence of the bacteria. 1 24. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein contacting bacteria with an 2 agent that alters the bacteria's native level of DNA methyltransferase activity results in altering 3 the bacteria's native level of methylation of adenine in a polynucleotide of said bacteria. 1 25. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein contacting bacteria with an agent that alters the bacteria's native level of DNA methyltransferase activity results in altering 2 3 the bacteria's native level of methylation of adenine in a GATC tetranucleotide of the bacteria. 1 26. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein contacting bacteria with an 2 agent that alters the bacteria's native level of DNA methyltransferase activity results in altering 3 the bacteria's native level of methylation of adenine in a GANTC pentanucleotide of the 4 bacteria. 27. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein the bacteria are pathogenic 1 2 bacteria that cause disease in a mammal. 1 28. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein the agent reduces the DNA 2 methyltransferase activity. 1 29. (Original) The method of claim 28 wherein said agent reduces said activity 2 by binding to a DNA methyltransferase enzyme. 1 30. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said DNA methyltransferase is a 2 DNA adenine methyl transferase. 1 31. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said inhibiting DNA 2 methyltransferase activity results from inhibiting DNA methyltransferase enzyme activity. 1 32. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said inhibiting DNA 2 methyltransferase activity results from inhibiting expression of DNA methyltransferase.

1 33. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said animal is a human patient. 1 34. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said microbe is a bacterium. 1 35. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said bacterium is a gram 2 positive bacterium. 1 36. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said gram positive bacterium is 2 a bacterium of Staphylococcus species, Streptococcus species, Bacillus species, 3 Corynebacterium species, Clostridium species, Actinomyces species, Enterococcus species, or 4 Streptomyces species. 37. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said bacterium is a gram 1 2 negative bacterium. 38. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said gram negative bacterium is 1 2 a bacterium of Acinetobacter species, Neisseria species, Pseudomonas species, Brucella species, Agrobacterium species, Bordetella species, Escherichia species, Shigella species, 3 Yersinia species, Salmonella species, Klebsiella species, Enterobacter species, Hemophilus 4 species, Pasteurella species, Streptobacillus species, spirochetal species, Campylobacter 5 6 species, Vibrio species, or Helicobacter species. 1 39. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein said bacterium is a bacterium of 2 species Staphylococcus aureus; Staphylococcus saprophyticus; Streptococcus pyogenes; Streptococcus agalactiae; Streptococcus pneumoniae; Enterococcus faecalis; Enterococcus 3 faecium; Bacillus anthracis; Acinetobacter baumanii; Corynebacterium diphtheria; Clostridium 4 5 perfringens; Clostridium botulinum; Clostridium tetani; Neisseria gonorrhoeae; Neisseria 6 meningitidis; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Legionella pneumophila; Escherichia coli; Yersinia pestis; Haemophilus influenzae; Helicobacter pylori; Campylobacter fetus; Vibrio cholerae; 7 8 Vibrio parahemolyticus; Trepomena pallidum; Actinomyces israelii; Rickettsia prowazekii; 9 Rickettsia rickettsii; Chlamydia trachomatis; Chlamydia psittaci; Brucella abortus; 10 Agrobacterium tumefaciens; or Francisella tularensis.

1 40. (Original) A method of reducing bacterial virulence, comprising: contacting 2 bacteria with an agent that alters the bacteria's native level of DNA methyltransferase activity thereby altering the bacteria's native level of methylation of adenine in a GATC tetranucleotide 3 4 of the bacteria, and thereby inhibiting virulence of the bacteria. 1 41. (Original) A method of treating a microbe-induced condition in a mammal afflicted with said condition, comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically 2 effective dose of a composition comprising a methyl transferase inhibitor and a 3 4 pharmacological excipient. 42. (Original) The method of claim 41 wherein said condition is caused by 1 2 Agrobacterium spp., Rhizobium spp. or Helicobacter spp. 43. (Original) The method of claim 41 wherein said condition is caused by a 1 2 member of the alpha subdivision of gram-negative bacteria. 44. (Original) The method of claim 41 wherein said mammal is a human. 1